

# Pillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1842.

No. 1143.

## From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

### ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN.

Passing recently a shop which a young mechanic of good trade had been occupying, we found it closed. The sign was down, and all was silent as the tomb. The cause was naturally asked.

Was he temperate? Yes. Was he attentive and industrious? Yes. Were his prices reasonable? The same answer as before. Was he desirous to locate at home? He was. Then why had he closed his shop? Because patronage was not extended to him. He waited for months, but received scarcely work enough to keep soul and body together—while some of our citizens were at the same time procuring their work from other towns—no better executed than he was able to furnish at a lower price.

"Encourage your own," said we. But our train of thought was disturbed by an invitation to step into a cabinet-maker's warehouse. Here was a fine supply of furniture as decorated as Faneuil Hall at the great Fair. Sofas, bureaus, chairs, and a hundred elegances, were displayed around the room. And where do you find purchasers for all these? said we to the industrious manufacturer.

Oh, they go to the New York and Boston markets. To the Boston market, we exclaimed, why neighbor—has just purchased some articles from Boston, at a great bargain, he thinks—a sofa much like that for forty dollars—some splendid chairs too—he did not know there were any like them in town, until I now see you have some here so much like them that I suppose you have taken the pattern.

That sofa and those chairs too, were of my own manufacture—and he has paid for them in addition to the price I ask here, two freights and commission—besides a small bill for repairs of injury by moving.

Is it possible? said we, then full sure our motto, "Encourage your own," is not only patriotic, but also economical.

Mr. ——— has all his coats made in the city—no tailor in his own town can ever make a fit—they are only convenient to call upon when a button gets off, or the elbow needs a stitch. He handed in an old coat to repair, to one of our established tailors, with a high commendation upon the workmanship, and a wonder that none of the town tailors could do so well.

Who made this coat, sir? inquired the tailor, as he cast his eyes over the work.

A Mr. ——— of the city.

Oh yes, he is a very good workman—he served his time with me, and has just established himself in the city. I see, however, he has not paid quite the attention to stitching the collar I used to require of him—and I suppose a pressure of work has compelled him to make a little longer stitches than I used to let pass. However, he will no doubt improve.

"Encourage your own," thought we, if you wish to save yourself from the charge that was manifest in the patron's countenance.

There is no smoke from that brass founder's furnace—his door is open, to be sure, and he is standing in it—but his lathe is ill. Well, neighbor, how is business? Dull—had no orders from Boston for three months. Don't you find enough town work? Scarcely any, it is all procured in Boston. Have they any better facilities for doing work cheap in the city, than in this town? None: we have every facility they possess in Boston for manufacturing, and cheaper rent; but still the work goes there and we are idle.

If this policy drives the honest and industrious mechanic to the almshouse, how much better it will then appear to "Encourage your own."

What a fine toned piano! Only listen. It is better than Gilbert's—it must be imported. Who made it? It was made at our organ factory; and yet while there are more than 100 pianos in use in town, there is scarcely enough support given to the industrious and ingenious manufacturer, to insure them a living. What a fine and useful tune might be made of the words, "Encourage your own."

Here is a new store just opened for "ten days only," with the tag end of some stock which city purchasers will not look at. Great bargains—at less than cost—are hung out—and our regular dealers have the mortification of seeing their customers deserted, and all the customers taken in at the new store. In ten days the stock is distributed in town; spoiled clothes—rotten clothes—defective clothes, &c. &c., are found too late—have been too dearly paid for. Had they been purchased of our regular dealers, they would have been returned, but "Mr. Ten Days" is among the missing, and they must pocket the loss. How much better it would have been to have followed the motto—"Encourage your own."

Sir, shall I furnish you with a pair of these French shoes—cheap, indeed, for those who make them live on frog soup, and can therefore work cheaper than our best makers.

And can you tell how much was paid for imported shoes last year?

Only fifty thousand dollars, sir.

No, sir, my family shall not wear foreign articles, so long as the Yankee shoe caters need my patronage to make the pot boil. Give me bargains first. And, sir, in future, we will buy all our shoes of you, if you will put on your shoe stamp, "Encourage your own."

Here are some hats, sir, right from New York, if they have not crossed the Atlantic.

Who are those half dozen men I saw idle in your shop on Saturday?

Oh, they are some haters who are out of employment.

Just get one of them to make me a hat, it is cost ten dollars—and put on the tip just under his name, "Encourage your own." Let there be over his name the American eagle, with this motto:

"Our country against the world;

"Our State in preference to any in the Union;

"Our town in preference to any other in the State."

This may seem selfish, but we are fully convinced that it is the true policy to insure prosperity. If generally adopted, no one would have cause for complaint. Even if you pay a little more for an article, it is better for the general prosperity of a town that its own citizens should be patronized—so it gives them the means to extend the wave of every little circle in the lake of prosperity until it reaches the whole community in motion—"Encourage your own."

**WATCHES TO BE CHEAPENED.**—The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following account of an invention for making watches by machinery:

"Some discoveries for the more speedy manufacture of watches have been, for some time past, occupying the attention of scientific and wealthy men, and have at last been taken up by the great west end firm of Howell & James, Regent-st. Some gentlemen have been devoting twenty years of their life to the inventions, whereby he is now enabled, by a variety of machines, to construct an incredible number of watches, of every variety of sizes, in a day! By one machine 300 perfect pieces can be produced in one day; and by five machines, also centre, third and fourth wheels, crossed, polished, and cut, with balances for 300 movements. By another, 300 pinions are cut and rounded; another drills the holes, the tapping screw-holes, &c., planning the depths and escapements. Four other machines will make pivots for 50 movements a day. Twenty other machines for every description of work connected with watch-making, make up the set. The best chronometer-makers in London, after having inspected the whole of the machines, and seen them work, and carefully examined the products, have declared that every part produced by them is far superior to anything that has been or can be produced by other means at the present day."

**AMERICAN INDUSTRY.**—It will be gratifying (says the Boston Atlas) to all interested in the progress of domestic arts in our country, to know the success which has attended the manufacture of Fancy Woollen Goods at Lowell. These embrace those cloths which are woven from mingled colors and with varieties of thread. They are the stuffs so generally used for trousers and top coats. Till very recently we relied upon England and France for these articles; but the skill and energy of our own manufacturers enables us now to supply ourselves with these without sending to foreign lands. This is a new stage in the progress of domestic industry. It is only rendering justice where it is due, if we mention Messrs. Lawrence & Stone as the most enterprising of the agents in this improvement. Their woollen mills at Lowell have been conducted in a way at once to excite the admiration of all visitors and to produce the most valuable practical results.

**Advantages of befriending Neighbors.**—In 1811 George Wilson, of Biddeford, Westmoreland, says a late English paper, emigrated to North America, having previously borrowed 20s. from Thomas Robson, a neighbor, to assist him in effecting that object, under a promise to remember him if he had it in his power. Robson was then a bankrupt, but he has lately been employed pumping water in Casopit. A few days since, he received a letter from the executor of Wilson, appraising him that he had recently died at Philadelphia, United States, and bequeathed him money and property to the value of £7000. The party who has reaped this ample reward for his generosity is now about seventy years of age, but, lucky woman, about a year ago, he married a female not more than forty.

**ATTENTION.**—Think for a moment what is achieved by attention. It is by attention that Cuvier attained such perfection in comparative anatomy, that when a little bone was shown him, he could tell to what class of animals it belonged. It is by attention to his business, that the farmer avoids shipwreck, and it is by attention that the deaf and dumb are taught language, and the blind learn to read.

By attending the Indian finds his way through pathless forests, and the physician, by attention to the eye and pulse of his patient, spots the healing art. It is by attention that we learn to read in the human face beams of love and aversion that no language can conceal. Attention to the size and fall of the lid of a common tea-kettle heated, by gradual steps, to steam-boats and rail roads, and what calamities have been inflicted by a want of attention in these same steam-boats! It is only by attention that, as our eyes pass over a book, we transmute its knowledge into our minds.

**Singular Phenomenon.**—The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 29th ultimo says: "We are informed by a gentleman who has recently visited the place, that a subterranean fire has been raging in Putnam county for several weeks. It has extended under a space of some acres of ground, about one and a half or two miles south of Manhattan, and the timber had commenced falling in every direction on an 'infected district.' Where the earth has fallen in, it has left openings through which smoke issues constantly. Various causes for the phenomenon are supposed; but the most reasonable seems to be that a vein of coal, with which the country abounds, has become ignited from some cause, perhaps lightning."

**Hostilities between Cuba and Hayti.**—A letter from Havana of the 30th ult. published in the New Orleans Tropic, states that an expedition has been fitted out at Havana against St. Domingo. It appears that the Haytiens some time since sent out a small armed vessel, which, after cruising about, put into Porto Rico, where she was taken possession of by the authorities. The Haytiens, in retaliation, fitted out a corvette and captured several Spanish merchantmen. On receipt of this news a steamer was despatched to order the Spanish cruisers to repair to St. John's, Porto Rico, and the frigate Isabel II, and a brig, were sent from Havana to join them.

The force of the squadron will be a 50 gun frigate, four brigs of from 18 to 28 guns, two steamers with four cannonades, and a 68 Paixhan each, and several schooners. The only force possessed by the Haytiens is said to be a sloop of war mounting 24 guns. As the Spanish Government seems to have taken the insult of the Haytiens much to heart, the result of the expedition will be looked for with interest.

A destructive hurricane swept across the island of Madeira on the 24th October, with torrents of rain—numerous vineyards, houses, and people being deluged and destroyed. Some fifty lives were lost, and the village of Magdalenia at the south west end of the island is completely washed away, leaving but the church and the house of a rich landed proprietor. The roads and bridges all over the island, as far as heard from, (says a letter in the Journal of Commerce) are more or less destroyed, and the damage done to property is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. The weather continued unsettled until the 26th, when it again blew a perfect tornado from the South. Of six vessels in Funchal roads, only one rode out the gale. The others were driven on shore. A Sardinian brig with a full cargo of wheat, went on the St. Jago rocks, and all her crew perished. A Portuguese schooner lost six out of nine. The crews of all the other vessels were saved. The brig Dart, a regular packet in the London trade, and the brig Creole from New York, were amongst the vessels lost on the beach.

**Expedition to Cape Palmas.**—The annual expedition by the Maryland Colonization Society for the Colony of Cape Palmas is announced to sail from Baltimore on Saturday, the 10th instant. The barque Globe, a large and fine vessel, is engaged for the expedition. The number of emigrants will be from 140 to 150. Of these, thirty go out on behalf of the American Colonization Society, and will land at Monrovia. The rest are from the state of Maryland, and will settle in the Cape Palmas Colony.

**THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.**—We learn from the Boston Courier that Lieutenant J. M. Gillis, of the United States Navy, took passage in the Acadia for Europe, and that he goes out vested with full powers by the Secretary of the Navy to purchase a complete set of instruments for the Observatory soon to be erected in this city. He has been charged by the Secretary to select the principal observatories in Europe, and to procure from the most eminent makers the following capital instruments:

One sixteen feet Parallax Instrument, to be mounted in a similar manner to the Pulaski Refractor; one Transit Telescope for the prime vertical, of seven feet in length; one Mural Circle, of five feet diameter; one Transit Circle, together with complete sets of magnetic and meteorological apparatus, with the most modern improvements. Also a Library, embracing all the standard mathematical works; annals of all the observatories; catalogues of stars, nebulae, &c. &c.

**Mr. Clay in Pennsylvania.**—We took advantage (says the Harrisburg Capitalist) of our leisure "jaunt" into the northern part of our State, to make some inquiry among the old Harrison men as to the state of feeling in regard to Mr. Clay; and found, as we have frequently declared, that Ashland's Sage is the only one the old Harrison demagogue think of or talk about. We saw hundreds of the old stand-byes of our party in the State, and to a man they go for Clay, and display more earnestness in his behalf than they did for even the lamented Harrison. The feeling for Mr. Clay in this State is deep and abiding, and we confidently believe—and this is the impression of every one we conversed with—that the vote of the State will be given to him in 1844 by a handsome majority. Clay is the only hope of the Whigs of this State, as he is the only salvation of the country, and to him they look with anxious solicitude. A rally will be made for him when the time arrives which will surprise the most sanguine of his most devoted admirers.

**The Drunkard and his Child.**—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives an affecting account of a drunkard who was picked up in Arch street, a day or two ago, dreadfully intoxicated. By his side stood a little boy, his son, seven or eight years of age, who touched the hearts of the spectators with his piteous appeals to his father to rise and go home with him. The little fellow clung round his neck, kissed him, and struggled in vain to raise the wretched man from his fallen position.

**Legislature of N. Carolina.**

Thursday, December 8.

Mr. Reid moved, that the documents accompanying the report from the Board of Internal Improvement, be printed, one copy for the use of each member; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams moved, that the documents be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement, which was concurred in.

The bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, so as to grant it the privilege of issuing bills of the denomination of three dollars, was taken up.

Mr. Shepard observed, he would state his objections to the present bill. In the first place, he would say to his friend, the Senator from Martin, that he most fully concurred in the opinion yesterday expressed by him, that this bill, in its character, was essentially anti-democratic; and for one, he wished no longer continuance of Banks, than their respective charters allowed them. As to granting them further privileges, he was utterly opposed to any such measure; there were defects enough in the banking system of North Carolina, which he should like to see corrected, before he would vote for a bill of this kind. He would not charge the Senator from Craven, with misrepresenting the wishes of his constituents; but this much he knew, that the last election in Wake had principally turned upon the bank question; and that he was anti-bank, her present representatives would show.

Mr. S. proceeded in a "salty" speech, adverse to all banks, of which our space forbids further report: concluding, by moving as an amendment to the bill, to insert a proposition, (which not appearing in the Journal, is necessarily abridged, to issue One Million of Dollars in Treasury notes) on the faith of the State, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum, for the relief of the people of North Carolina.

[NOTE.—The sum proposed by the Senator, with that previously offered on the same plea, by the Senator from Martin, would have the Democratic tendency to make a State debt, for the nice little amount of only one million and a half of dollars.]

Mr. Pasture said, the speech of the Senator from Wake, was no answer to the arguments adduced yesterday, on the merits of the bill. All that he asked, was a simple act of justice towards the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, by placing it on a similar footing with the other Banks of the State. The Bank was chartered by a Democratic Legislature, its stockholders were individually responsible for every dollar they issued, and the Bank had never suspended specie payments. He called upon the Senate, in justice to the Bank, to pass the bill.

Mr. Dockery moved to lay the bill upon the table, and print the amendment.

Mr. Edwards submitted to the Chair, whether the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wake, was not one of a distinct and separate character from the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. Shepard then withdrew his amendment, observing that at some other time, he should offer it to the Senate.

After some remarks from Messrs. Dob-

son and Dockery, the bill, by ayes 32, noes 16, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Edwards called up the bill to provide for the assessment of Real Estate, which on motion of Mr. Allison, of L., was amended by inserting after the word "land," "with the improvements thereon"; and the bill, thus amended, was passed.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Mr. Satterfield presented the following preamble, and resolutions, which were read the first time and passed:

Resolved, in the month of January, 1815, a fine of one thousand dollars was imposed upon and paid by Gen. Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, on account of an order issued by him as Maj. General Commanding the American forces, which resulted in the safety of the city of New Orleans, and aided in the success of the contest which resulted in the memorable victory achieved on the 8th day of January; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to introduce and support the passage of a bill to refund to Gen. Andrew Jackson the amount of the fine thus unjustly imposed upon him, with the legal interest thereon.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of the State, be, and is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and representatives in Congress.

Mr. Francis, from the committee on that subject, reported a skeleton map of North Carolina; and on his motion, it was ordered, that the report be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to procure ten copies for the use of the two houses.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of McDowell, was taken up on its third reading, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, was laid on the table and made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. Patterson presented a bill, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Franklin, in Franklin county. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Nixon, a bill, entitled an act to secure mechanics payment for their labor and materials in erecting any house or other buildings, which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Cardwell, referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Halsey presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an amending the eighth section of the law relating to common schools, as to give the appointment of the School Committees to the Board of Superintendents.

Mr. Burgin, a bill to abolish the County Courts of Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, and establish special terms of the Superior Court; which on motion of Mr. Candler, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Bragg, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to make it arson to burn a cotton gin or threshing machine, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read the first time and passed.

Also, the bill to exempt certain articles of personal property from execution, without amendment. Mr. Biggs moved to amend by adding the words "for all debts contracted after the first of June next," which was adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed its second reading.

The bill to provide a copy of Swain's Justice for each and every magistrate in the state, was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Halsey moved to amend by adding "Blackstone's Commentaries," but subsequently withdrew it. Mr. Monroe moved to amend by inserting, that "when a justice of the peace resigns, he shall send in his book with his resignation," which was adopted. Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, moved to include "Clerks of the County Courts;" and Mr. Cardwell, to include "Clerks of the Superior Court and Constables." Mr. Nash then renewed Mr. Halsey's motion. Mr. McRae then moved its indefinite postponement, which was carried. Ayes 45, noes 17.

Mr. Baxter, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws as to provide for the redemption of property sold under execution at a sacrifice; made a report, stating that it would be inexpedient, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the stay laws: stating that it would be inexpedient; and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the bill to secure a homestead freehold to the citizens of North Carolina; recommending its rejection. The bill was then read the second time and rejected.

Also, on the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws as to exempt men over 60 years of age from serving on juries in civil cases; stating that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

**IN SENATE.**

Friday, December 9.

Mr. Edwards, from the committee on the judiciary, reported in favor of amending the 4th chap. Rev. Stat. concerning Appeals.

Mr. Miller, introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Shelby, in the county of Cleveland.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relating to Common Schools as to give the appointment of the School Committee to the Board of Superintendents, reported against the proposition. Concurred in.

Mr. Whitaker presented a bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the joint select committee on Cherokee lands.

**IN SENATE.**

Saturday, December 10.

Mr. Spruill presented the following preamble and resolution, which were read, and on motion of Mr. Morehead, ordered to be printed.

I. Whereas, the 3d section of the 2nd article of the amended Constitution of the state of North Carolina, declares that "the returns of every election for Governor, shall be sealed up, and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them, in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly;"

II. And whereas, the returns made by the Sheriff of Chatham county, of the votes taken at the election for Governor, on the 4th day of August 1842, and which were, handed by the Secretary to the Speaker of the Senate, were not sealed up as prescribed in the said 3d section of the 2nd article of the amended Constitution.

III. And whereas it may be important for this General Assembly to express an opinion on the constitutionality of said returns of the Sheriff of Chatham; (the votes given in said county not affecting the result of said election,) in order that the question may be settled.

IV. Therefore Resolved, That the returns of the Governor's election, made by the Sheriff of Chatham county, were not made in accordance with the 3d section of the 2nd article of the amended Constitution of this state, were informal and improper, and ought not to have been counted.

Mr. Spruill also presented a resolution directing the Secretary of State to commence suit against the Sheriffs of Chatham, Bertie and Wilkes counties.

Mr. Hester presented a bill to prevent the sale of growing crops. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Cathey, a bill to amend the act in relation to Public Schools, which was referred to the committee on education and the literary fund.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred the bill to revive and continue in force the bill to incorporate the Weldon Rail Road Company and to amend the same, made a report recommending its passage. The bill then passed its second reading.

Mr. Bragg, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to repeal the section of an act concerning constables, made a report recommending its passage, and proposing an amendment. The amendment was adopted; and the question being on the passage at its second reading, Mr. Avery moved to lay it on the table and make it the order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. Candler moved to amend, by laying it on the table until the first Thursday in August next; and on this motion a debate ensued on the merits of the bill; Messrs. Mendenhall, Cardwell, Nash, Erwin, Candler, Moore, Barringer, McRae, Young, and Francis participated. The ayes and noes were then called for by Mr. Street, on the motion to postpone until the first Thursday in August, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 60, nays 36. [The bill provides for giving the appointment of Constables to the County Courts.]

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of McDowell, being the order of the day, was taken up on its second reading; and the question being on its passage, Mr. Moore, of Halifax, made an interesting and able speech against the bill. He was replied to with ability, by two of the representatives from Burke, Messrs. Avery and Caldwell. Messrs. Francis and Barringer also advocated the bill, and Mr. Bragg opposed it. The ayes and noes were then called for by



Mr. Briggs, and it passed its third reading—aye 56, nays 45.

#### IN SENATE.

Monday, December 13.  
Mr. Shepard introduced his bill, for the issuing of one million of dollars of Treasury Notes, which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller, are hereby authorized to issue one million of dollars, upon the faith and credit of the State, in bills from \$10 to \$100, bearing an interest of 2 1/2 per cent to be divided among all the Counties according to their Federal Population, and loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent, upon a pledge of Real Estate, or undoubted personal security, to double the amount that any one individual may borrow, and renewable every twelve months upon the payment of one fifth of the principal and interest, and as fast as the money arising from this source shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, who is hereby authorized to receive it, it shall be applied as a sinking fund from year to year, until the whole amount of one million and interest shall be fully paid off.

Be it further enacted, That the bills hereby authorized to be issued, shall be signed by the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller; and that the expenses of the scheme are to be paid by them, with the difference of interest between the which the borrower pays, to wit: 2 1/2 per cent.

Be it further enacted, That these bills shall be receivable in payment of public taxes and Bank dividends.

Be it further enacted, That three persons, to be styled Commissioners of Loans, shall be appointed by the Governor and Council, for each county; that these commissioners shall reside in their respective counties, and give bond for the faithful performance of their duty, and shall be allowed such compensation as the Governor and Council may deem proper: Provided, That the expenses of the whole scheme, shall not exceed altogether the provisions mentioned in the second section of this bill.

Be it further enacted, That all laws and claims of laws, which are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Mr. Edwards said, the bill in his opinion, was clearly unconstitutional, he should move its reference to the committee on the judiciary; but on motion of Mr. Morehead to print the bill, and make it the order of the day for Friday, Mr. Edwards withdrew his motion.

Mr. Cooper remarked, he was not disposed to question the propriety of any committee to whom this bill might be referred. He then spoke for some time, in a violent diatribe against all Banks, and concluded by remarking he should like to see it referred to a committee of the whole.

The proposition of Mr. Morehead was then agreed to.

A bill affecting the 4th chap. Rev. Stat., respecting appeals from the Superior to the Supreme Court, was read the third time. [Makes it the duty of the Clerk of the Superior Court to make out and file a transcript (where the appellant fails to do so), in like manner as the Clerks of County Courts, in cases of appeal to the Superior Court.]

Mr. Edwards called up the bill providing for the alteration of the law in relation to the assessment of real estate. After a few remarks from Messrs. Morehead, Elliott and Edwards, the bill was amended; by inserting, at the 13th line of the first section, words, "or which is subject to taxation." The ayes and noes were demanded on the passage of the bill, and the vote stood: ayes 36 nays 9; so the bill had its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed. This vote was, on the following day, reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

The resolution in regard to an illegal return by the Sheriff of Chatham County, at the recent gubernatorial election, was taken up. Mr. Joyner moved to postpone the consideration thereof until to-morrow. Mr. Spruill wished its reference to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Edwards finally moved to refer it to the committee on privileges and elections; which motion prevailed.

The bills in relation to over-seers of roads, and to establish a new county by the name of Catawba, passed their third and last readings. On the last bill, the ayes and noes were demanded, and the vote was, ayes 27, nays 17.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating the report of the President and Directors of the Literary Board; and on motion of Mr. Barringer, the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Young presented a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1844, for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Passed its first reading.

[Provides that the school fund shall be distributed in proportion to the white population of each county instead of federally; and that the chairman of the board of superintendents shall receive 2 1/2 per cent. for monies which may pass through their hands instead of 5.]

On motion of Mr. McCollum, the bill for erecting a new county by the name of Union, which had been made the order of the day for Saturday last, was taken up on its second reading. Messrs. Ash, Rose, Kirk, McCollum and Barringer, advocated its passage; and Mr. Moore spoke in opposition. The ayes and noes were called for, and it was rejected, 50 to 51.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county, by the name of Lafayette, was

taken up, and read the second time. Mr. Morehead moved to lay it on the table, until the 1st of March, but subsequently withdrew his motion. Mr. Baxter moved to lay on the table, which was lost. The question then recurring on its passage, and the ayes and noes having been called for, it was decided in the negative—ayes 37, nays 71.

Mr. Nash moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Union, which was carried. Mr. Jones, of Orange, then moved to lay it on the table until Saturday next, which motion did not prevail. The question was then taken up on its passage, and it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 57, nays 52.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to transfer the fund of the Internal Improvement Board to the Literary fund; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on Finance.

#### IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 13.  
Mr. Edwards, from the joint select committee on the Appropriation of the Representatives in the House of Commons, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That until the first session of the General Assembly, after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members, elected from the counties in the following manner: The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each. The counties of Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Stokes, Surry, and Wake, shall elect three members each. The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caswell, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Johnston, New Hanover, Northampton, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne, and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Caldwell, Carteret, Camden, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Montgomery, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancey, shall elect one member each. Which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Boyd offered a Resolution, that the committee on Education and the Literary Fund, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of an act, as authorizes "the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to cause surveys to be made of the Swamp Lands, and to expend two hundred thousand dollars in reclaiming the said lands," and that they report by bill or otherwise, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Arrington presented a resolution, that the joint select committee on Banks, be instructed to inquire into the causes which led to the late suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear; and the injuries sustained by the people of this State, in consequence of such suspension. Also, what abuses have been committed by these corporations since such suspension, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Cooper introduced a series of resolutions, which, on his motion, were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

These resolutions provide that a committee of two persons shall be appointed by the General Assembly, neither of whom shall be connected with the banks, either as stockholders or officers, whose duty it shall be, within four months after the adjournment of the Legislature, to examine into the safety and value of the stock owned by the State in the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear; into all abuses affecting the value or safety of said stock; and especially into the several amounts of stock owned by the Presidents and directors of said banks, and the several sums borrowed by each. The said committee further to be required personally to inspect the books and accounts, and count the specie of each of the said banks, and their several branches and offices, and have power to summon and examine witnesses; and within six months from the adjournment of the Legislature, shall make a report to the Governor of their proceedings and investigations. The Governor is required to publish the same in three newspapers of the State; he is also to convene the Council of State, and if with their advice he shall deem the report of the committee to contain matter demanding the action of the General Assembly, he shall convene the said General Assembly for that purpose.

A Resolution in favor of Joshua Bullock, being on its third reading, Mr. Edwards said, he thought the loss of the warrant in this case, should be more fully shown. It was an old claim, and ought in the absence of further information to be looked at distrustfully by the Senate.

Mr. Hester explained.

Mr. Jacobs did not question the explanation made by the Senator from Granville, but he fully concurred with the Senator from Warren, that in acting upon these old claims the Senate should proceed cautiously. The resolution was then rejected.

Mr. William P. Williams, called up the resolution for the relief of the County Court of Franklin, which on his motion, was amended so as to extend similar relief to the Clerk of the County Court of Nash; and so amended passed its first reading.

Mr. Williams P. Williams, called up the resolution for the relief of the County Court of Franklin, which on his motion, was amended so as to extend similar relief to the Clerk of the County Court of Nash; and so amended passed its first reading.

Mr. Young presented a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1844, for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Passed its first reading.

[Provides that the school fund shall be distributed in proportion to the white population of each county instead of federally; and that the chairman of the board of superintendents shall receive 2 1/2 per cent. for monies which may pass through their hands instead of 5.]

On motion of Mr. McCollum, the bill for erecting a new county by the name of Union, which had been made the order of the day for Saturday last, was taken up on its second reading. Messrs. Ash, Rose, Kirk, McCollum and Barringer, advocated its passage; and Mr. Moore spoke in opposition. The ayes and noes were called for, and it was rejected, 50 to 51.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county, by the name of Lafayette, was

The following bills then passed their final readings in the Senate, viz:  
To alter the time of holding the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to the 1st of May in each year.

To incorporate the town of Jacksonville in Onslow County.

To dispense with grand jurors and petty jurors at two of the terms of the County Courts.

The bill to extend the time to perfect the title to vacant lands hitherto entered, was proposed to be amended by striking out the second section, but by ayes 21, nays 28, was rejected. The bill then, by ayes 29, nays not counted, passed its final reading.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Francis presented a bill to amend an act, entitled an act concerning executions and execution sales. [Provides that when officers take a bond for the forthcoming of property seized on a lien shall continue until the execution is satisfied, although the officer should leave the property in the possession of the defendant.] Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial on the subject of a canal between the waters of Lumber river and the Cape Fear, made a report in favor of the proposition, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That two thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money belonging to the Internal Improvement fund, not otherwise appropriated, to be laid out under the direction and superintendence of the Board of Internal Improvement, for the following purposes, to wit: First, for surveying the most suitable and practicable route for a canal between Lumber river and Cape Fear river; and, secondly, after deducting the cost of such survey, the residue thereof to be applied for the removal of obstructions, and improving Lumber river from Blue's Ridge in Richmond County, to the South Carolina line.

Mr. Moore presented a bill concerning the University of North Carolina. [Provides that no tipping shop shall be set up within two miles of the University, without the permission of the President of the University—making it a misdemeanor.] Passed its first reading, and referred to the committee on the University.

Mr. Briggs presented a series of resolutions, instructing the joint select committee on Banks to inquire into the expediency of passing one or more laws with the following provisions, viz:

1. If any bank in this State shall suspend specie payments for thirty days, the Attorney General shall issue a scire facis returnable to the Supreme Court, requiring such bank to show cause why its charter shall not be forfeited.

2. If any bank shall refuse to pay its notes promptly on demand, its debtors shall not be compelled by law to pay their debts to said bank during its suspension, provided they shall regularly renew their notes, pay the interest, and give good security.

3. Impose a duty of 25 per cent. per annum upon all notes which the said banks shall refuse to pay on demand.

4. No president, cashier, director, or other officer in any bank in this State, to receive a loan of more than twice the amount of the stock owned by him or her. A violation of this provision to be declared a misdemeanor, and subject to indictment.

5. Limit the rate on bills of exchange to one and a half per cent. with the same penalty as the preceding.

6. Limit the damages on bills of exchange to one and a half per cent. with the same penalty annexed.

The said committee further to inquire into the cause of the great reduction of the circulation of the banks of this State; the propriety of the Assembly appointing representatives of the stock owned by the State; altering the law relative to proxies, &c.

The engrossed resolutions from the Senate, in relation to the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, passed their three several readings in the House, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to revive and continue in force an act to incorporate the Weldon Rail Road Company, and to amend the same, was read the third time, and the ayes and noes being called for by Mr. Taliferro, it was passed—ayes 68, nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Candler, the bill on the subject of the Buncombe Turnpike Company was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Candler spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Nash in opposition. The ayes and noes were called for, and it was rejected—ayes 18, nays 87.

The resolutions on the subject of redemption were taken up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Iredell, were laid on the table and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The bill to exempt certain articles of personal property from execution, was taken up on its third reading. Mr. Candler moved an amendment, and made a speech in its support. Several amendments were offered with the view of embarrassing the bill; and Mr. Hawkins moved its indefinite postponement, which motion did not prevail—ayes 25, nays 80. The bill was then laid on the table.

#### IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 14.  
The Speaker presented a statement showing the condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, to the 5th December 1842, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Edwards, from the joint select committee appointed to lay off the State into 50 senatorial districts, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing members to the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, this State shall be divided into fifty districts, as follows:—That is to say: The 1st district shall consist of the counties of Pasquotank and Perquimans; the 2d district of Camden and Currituck; the 3d district of Gates and Chowan; the 4th district of Washington and Tyrrell; the 5th district, Northampton; the 6th district, Hertford; the 7th district, Bertie; the 8th district, Martin; the 9th district, Halifax; the 10th district, Edgecombe; the 11th district, Pitt; the 12th district, Beaufort and Hyde; the 13th district, Craven; the 14th district, Currituck and Jones; the 15th district, Lenoir and Greene; the 16th district, New Hanover; the 17th district, Onslow; the 18th district, Duplin; the 19th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; the 20th district, Cumberland; the 21st district, Sampson; the 22d district, Wayne; the 23d district, Johnston; the 24th district, Wake; the 25th district, Nash; the 26th district, Franklin; the 27th district, Warren; the 28th district, Granville; the 29th district, Person; the 30th district, Orange; the 31st district, Chat ham; the 32d district, Moore and Montgomery; the 33d district, Robeson and Richmond; the 34th district, Anson; the 35th district, Randolph; the 36th district, Guilford; the 37th district, Caswell; the 38th district, Rockingham; the 39th district, Mecklenburg; the 40th district, Cabarrus and Stanly; the 41st district, Rowan; the 42d district, Davidson; the 43d district, Stokes; the 44th district, Surry and Ashe; the 45th district, Iredell; the 46th district, Lincoln; the 47th district, Rutherford and Cleveland; the 48th district, Burke, Caldwell and Wilkes; the 49th district, Buncombe, Yancey and Henderson; the 50th district, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee; each of which districts shall be entitled to one Senator, to be elected under the same rules and regulations as are now provided by law.

Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to affect the manner of holding an election for members of the Senate, before the next regular election, to be held on the 1st Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Mr. Arrington, from the committee on Finance, to whom a resolution proposing to issue \$500,000 of Treasury Notes had been referred, asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Agreed to.

Mr. Boyd offered a resolution, that the committee on Education and the Literary Fund, be instructed to inquire whether it may not be expedient so to amend the law in relation to Common Schools, as to require the accounts of the chairmen of the board of Superintendents of common schools to be audited by the committee of Finance, or such other board as the County Courts may appoint. Concurred in.

Mr. Shepard introduced a bill relating to Banks, the provisions of which are summed up by the editor of the Register as follows:

It consists of eleven sections, and its provisions are as follow: Provides, that every person, who shall cut, mutilate, or deface any bank bill, with intent to render such bill unfit to be reissued, or to evade the statute, by circulating notes of a less denomination than \$3, shall forfeit \$30. Declares that no bank shall issue any note, unless the same be payable on demand without rest, under a penalty of \$100 for every note so issued. Provides that it shall not be lawful for any bank to charge the premium of exchange on any draft made by such bank, which shall be used in the payment of any bill due by such bank; nor shall any bank be interested in the premiums on drafts, which may be sold by any other corporation. Prohibits our banks from receiving or paying out the notes of banks without the limits of the State, under a penalty of \$500 for every offence. Provides that when any bank suspends specie payments, and continues suspended 30 days, it shall pay into the public treasury three per cent. on the whole amount of its circulation. Declares that all notices by banks, that they will only pay their liabilities "in current notes," are null and void, and shall not affect the right of the creditor of the bank to demand specie. Banks remaining in a state of suspension ninety days, to forfeit their charters, and go into liquidation. Those, we believe, are the principal features of the bill.

Mr. Brown said, the bill was one of such vast and important interest to the State, that he should move its printing and reference to the joint select committee on Banks; which was agreed to.

Mr. Morehead moved to take up the bill for the assessment of real estate, (which on motion of Mr. Thomas, had yesterday been laid upon the table,) and that it be recommitted to the committee on the judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. Cathey introduced a bill to incorporate the Nantahala Turnpike Company in the counties of Macon and Cherokee; which was read, and on motion, referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of McDowell, coming up, Mr. Spruill moved to lay it on the table.

After a brief debate, in which Messrs. Burgin, Miller, Cooper, and Marchand, participated, the bill by ayes 32, nays not counted, was then laid on the table.

A bill to render Calves Swamp, in the counties of Bladen and New Hanover, navigable, was put upon its second reading, when sundry amendments were offered by Mr. Joyner, from the committee on Internal Improvements. After some dispute

on the bill by Mr. Wm. C. Williams, it passed its second reading, 25 to 17.

Mr. Walker, from the committee on propositions and grievances, made a report on the bill to establish a new county by the name of Jackson, out of portions of Macon, Haywood, and Cherokee, recommending its rejection. Mr. Francis offered some arguments in its support, but it was rejected without a count.

Mr. Briggs, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution, instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the law concerning prosecutions for perjury, reported a bill in conformity with the resolution, which passed its first reading. [The bill provides for remedying certain defects in the common law.]

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, the bill to exempt certain articles of personal property from execution, was again taken up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. Power, was recommitted to the judiciary committee.

The bill making it arson to burn a cotton gin or threshing machine, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Nash, was ordered to be printed and laid on the table, as the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the bill incorporating the Davidson River Manufacturing Company was taken up for consideration. The question pending was on the amendment proposed by the committee on private bills, making the private property of the stockholders responsible for the debts of the corporation. Mr. Mills objected to the amendment, on the ground that he thought it the policy of our State to encourage manufactures; and as few restrictions should be placed upon them as possible with a due regard to the public interest. Messrs. Bower, Caldwell and McKee, advocated the amendment of the committee, and Messrs. Moore and Barringer opposed the amendment in its present shape, though they expressed themselves favorable to the principle involved, if it could be freed from the difficulties that surrounded it. Mr. Lord moved that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions either to report an amendment to the present bill, making the private property of the stockholders liable for the debts of the corporation, in proportion to their respective amounts of stock, or to report a general bill on the subject, which shall have reference to all corporations in the State, which was adopted.

The bill to allow tales jurors in Onslow County pay for their services in certain cases, was read the second time, and on several motions was amended by adding the counties of Orange, Burke, Tyrrell, Washington, Chowan, Bertie, Granville, Beaufort and Robeson. Mr. Pope moved its indefinite postponement, but the motion did not prevail. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to lay on the table, which was carried.

From the National Intelligencer.

A correspondent, writing to us from the city of New York, says that there is much surprise at the movements to repeal the Bankrupt Law; and expresses his hope that Congress will not consent to destroy the very best law which the Representatives of the People ever enacted.

Creditors, he says, now begin to see its good effects:

It prevents undue credit, and thus should please the hard money men, if they are sincere;

It prevents assignments of preferred creditors, often fraudulently such;

It does away with the conflicting bankrupt laws of the States, and puts all on a footing of equality;

It ensures a fair dividend of the effects of the failing debtor;

It allows the creditor to compel a failing debtor to go into liquidation.

It is the exercise of the most benign power of the Constitution, the only one which has been unexercised by our Representatives.

It extends the protection of the laws to a vast class of our citizens who are entitled to some consideration under the Constitution as well as the more fortunate. The laws should not be all made for the rich.

The are our correspondent's arguments, and if the question were still open to argument, we should say they are entitled to great weight. But we are inclined to believe, by the indication afforded by yesterday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, and other circumstances, that the fate of the Bankrupt Law may be regarded as sealed. The Representatives of the Congress, who voted for the law, believe that respect for the will of their constituents requires its repeal, and will vote accordingly, in sufficient number to effect that purpose.

The repeal of the law will of course not be suffered to affect proceedings that have been already instituted under it.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

New Orleans papers of the 1st instant were received by last evening's mail from the "Topic" of that date we take the following information, "important if true," of the authenticity of which each reader must judge for himself.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—An intelligent gentleman, lately from the city of Mexico, says it is currently reported and generally believed there, that the basis of the arrangement between our Minister (Gen. Thompson) and the Mexican Government for the settlement of our claims on the latter, is the proffer on the part of Mexico to cede California to the United States. There are good grounds

for believing this to be true, taking into consideration the fact that a natural ridge, forming a real accessible by carriage, from a point near Independence, Missouri, to some point in or near California, was some time since discovered, and that our Government is said to have a small command on a surveying expedition in that region. At this, this intelligence is of a most important character. The proposition will, if accepted by our Government, give us a firm foothold at an important point west of that almost boundless region, the Oregon Territory. We shall await further intelligence with anxiety; in the mean time we cannot but hope that this rumor may prove true.

Every reader must also judge for himself what degree of connexion there is between this information and the following passage of the President's very recent Message to Congress.

"He [our Minister to Mexico] has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

"I am happy to be able to say that information, which is esteemed favorable both to adjust satisfaction of the awards and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of the Government in regard to this important subject."

Nat. Intell.



#### HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, December 22.

A meeting of the Hillsborough Literary Association will be held this evening, at the Presbyterian Session House. A general attendance of the members is requested.

In order to give our hands the usual Christmas holidays, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

Another balloting was had on Thursday last for Senator, and resulted as follows:

Brown,	61
Saunders,	56
Graham,	39
Haywood 3, Francis 1, Ruffin 1.	

The Hon. Richard W. Habersham, a most distinguished Whig Representative in Congress from Georgia, died at his residence on the 1st inst.

It is said that Mr. McDuffie is in such feeble health, that there is but little prospect of his taking the seat to which he has been elected in the Senate.

It is gratifying to learn that all the members of Congress who were injured by the overturning of the stage near Zanesville, Ohio, have been able to reach Washington, and enter upon their duties, though some of them are still suffering from the effects of the accident.

An improvement upon the doctrine of instructions has been invented in Georgia. A committee of the Legislature has reported a resolution, very modestly requesting Mr. Berrien to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, "so that the Legislature may elect a proper representative of Georgia."

Col. James H. Hammond has been elected Governor of South Carolina by the Legislature of that State.

A letter from Col. Benton has been published in the Globe, in which he says, in reply to the recent movement in Missouri to bring him out for the Presidency, that he is for Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and against himself for that or any other office but the one he now holds.

The Hon. Ambrase Sevier has been re-elected by the Legislature of Arkansas Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 11th ult. mentions the death of ex-Governor Monfort Stokes, of North Carolina. He died at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, on the 4th ult., in the 82d year of his age. He had filled many important offices, and at the time of his death was Indian Agent for the Cherokees.

The Hon. Lewis F. Linn has been re-elected by the Legislature of Missouri to be a Senator in Congress from that State for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

CONGRESS.—On Thursday, Dec 8, the Rev. Mr. Tustan was elected chaplain on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Benton, agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for



the repeal of the Bankrupt law, except for the trial of such cases as have already been commenced; which cases may be prosecuted to termination under certain conditions. The first of these conditions requires for the discharge of the bankrupt the consent of two thirds of his creditors. Secondly, the insolvent laws of the states are to be respected, as provided for in the bankrupt law of 1800. Thirdly, the liens created by the state laws upon the lands or chattels of the bankrupt, existing at the time of the passage of this act, shall not be invalidated. Fourthly, bankruptcy not to be voluntary. Fifthly, the operation to be prospective only. Sixthly, agreements on the part of bankrupts to assign a part of their salaries and emoluments to their creditors to be binding in law.

The bill was ordered to a second reading, and so be printed.

Mr. Tallmadge immediately offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of instructing the Secretary of State to communicate with the judicial officers of the United States who have had the execution of the bankrupt act, and ascertain from them the number of applicants under the act, both voluntary and involuntary; the number of discharges; the points decided under any provision of the act; the opinions of the judges as to any amendments or modifications of the act; and such other information as he may deem necessary to show the effects and operation of the act; and that he report to the Senate on the tenth day of the next session.

Mr. Bayard introduced a resolution to rescind the resolution of the Senate, passed the 16th January, 1837, known as the Expunging Resolution. Mr. B. said it was the same of which he gave notice on the last day of the preceding session; and he would now give notice that he would call it up some time between the present day and the first proximo, when the Senate was full.

The substance of Mr. Bayard's resolution is expressed in the following:

Whereas the resolution of the 16th of January, 1837, and the act of the Secretary of the Senate in compliance with it, in legal contemplation destroyed, and in fact defaced the record of the proceeding to which it refers; wherefore

Resolved, That the resolution of the 16th of January, 1837, commonly called the expunging resolution, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded, and shall be forever hereafter held as naught; and that in all future publications of that portion of the Journal which contains the resolution of 1833-'34, and in all copies which may hereafter be made of the same for any official or legal purpose, the said resolution of 1833-'34 shall be published and copied as it was originally entered on the said Journal, without any notice whatever of the superscription which was erroneously made, in pursuance of the resolution of the 16th of January, 1837.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams's resolution to rescind the 21st rule was again laid over, after an ineffectual effort to lay it on the table.

Mr. W. C. Johnson's resolution to rescind the "one hour rule" was laid on the table by a vote of 116 to 70. Mr. McKenney, on making the motion to lay the resolution on the table, remarked, that he believed this to be the best rule, the wisest in its conception and the most beneficial in its results, that the house had ever adopted.

Both houses adjourned over until Monday, to give time to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, to appoint the standing committees.

Monday, December 19.

The standing committees were announced by the presiding officers of the Senate and the House.

In the Senate, a variety of petitions were offered.

Mr. Tappan, on leave, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to limit the term of office of the judges of the supreme and inferior courts. This resolution was read, and made the special order of the day for the first Monday in January.

Mr. Benton gave notice that when the resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, to rescind the resolution of the Senate passed the 16th January, 1837, should be taken up, he should move to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert:

"That the resolution expunging from the Senate Journal the sentence of condemnation against President Jackson for removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, commonly called the 'expunging' resolution," was an act done by the Senate in conformity to the will of the people, authentically expressed in the popular elections, and in the instructions from the General Assemblies of the States, after a full and fair submission of the question to the people and the States for their consideration and decision. And the said 'expunging' resolution" having been thus adopted, in accordance with such expressed will and instructions, it is incompatible with the

principles of representative government, and inconsistent with its respect due to the people and the States; and unbecoming the Senate, to act upon any proposition for rescinding the said 'expunging' resolution," while the said instructions of the States and the said expressed will of the people remain unrevoked and unaltered by any subsequent instructions or expression of the public will.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to General Jackson, ex-President of the United States, for having, by his courage, patriotism, and sagacity, in removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, in 1833, and in placing his veto on the renewed charter of that bank in 1835, thereby saved the Government and people of the United States from the pecuniary loss, the political corruption, the moral pollution which a longer connection with that institution must have brought upon them.

In the House, Mr. Adams's resolution to rescind the 21st rule again coming up, it was laid on the table by a vote of 108 to 102.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the several portions of the President's message were referred to appropriate committees.

Tuesday, December 13.

Mr. Tallmadge on leave introduced a bill amendatory of the several acts establishing a Treasury department.

This bill was read a first and second time, and on motion of Mr. T. made the special order of the day for Tuesday, the 27th instant, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

The bill for the repeal of the bankrupt act was read a second time; when

Mr. Graham rose to suggest that its further consideration be postponed until tomorrow, as he had an amendment to offer when it came up, which in the mean time he should desire to have printed. The amendment is to strike out all after the 5th line, and insert:

"Provided nevertheless, That all petitions in bankruptcy instituted before the first day of the present session of Congress shall proceed to hearing and determination in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as if the act aforesaid had not been repealed."

Mr. Graham offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the following be added to the joint rules of the two Houses of Congress, to wit:

Whenever a claim against the United States of any description has been, or shall be, presented to either House, and referred to a committee, and such committee shall have made a report, in writing, against the allowance of the claim, and the same shall have been concurred in by such House, it shall not be in order to revive the consideration of such claim in that House, at the same or any future session of Congress, either by bill, resolution, petition, or otherwise, except upon a memorial of the claimant, first setting forth, upon affidavit, that he has discovered new evidence in support of his claim since the decision against it, and a statement of the substance of such evidence; or, second, assigning specific errors in the report of the committee adverse to it: Provided, That an order discharging a committee from the further consideration of a claim shall in no wise require a compliance with this rule.

Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution authorizing the secretary of the Senate to employ reporters to report the proceedings and debates of the Senate.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Tallmadge, calling on the Secretary of State for certain information relating to the Bankrupt law, came up in order, and after some debate, was modified and adopted.

In the House, a considerable portion of the sitting was consumed on a question of privilege, raised by Mr. Botts, in relation to certain paragraphs in a letter recently published by the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, which Mr. Botts thought reflected upon members of the House; but the House refused to act upon it as a privileged question—yeas 87, nays 106.

Mr. Everett introduced a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law; which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Wednesday, December 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Graham presented a bill for the relief of claimants to indem nities recovered from the British Government for loss of slaves from on board the brig Comet and Ecomium, at Nassau, Bahamas.

Mr. Linn, a bill to indemnify Major Gen. Andrew Jackson for damages sustained in the discharge of his official duty.

Mr. L. said the bill was quite short, and its merits had been discussed at a prior session; he should, therefore, not move its reference to any committee, but would prefer making it the special order for this day week; which was agreed to.

The joint resolution submitted by Mr. Graham in relation to private claimants, published in the proceedings of yesterday,

was, after some remarks by Messrs. Woodbridge, Linn, Wright, and Graham, passed.

The resolution in relation to the employment of a corps of reporters was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Bayard, made the order of the day for Monday next.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for certain information in relation to the squadron to be employed on the coast of Africa in the suppression of the slave trade, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Benton's bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law came up for its second reading, and was, on the motion of Mr. Berrien, referred to the committee on the judiciary.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the half calendar year, ending the 30th of June 1843; which was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of the Episcopal church, was elected chaplain on the part of the House.

A message was received from the President of the United States, returning to the house two bills passed at the close of the last session; the first, repealing the sixth section of the distribution act of 1841; the second, regulating the taking testimony in cases of contested elections. The message was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Briggs moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, to amend the 9th joint rule of the two Houses by striking out the word "spirituous" and inserting the word "intoxicating." (The rule as it now stands is in the following words:

"19. No spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale, or exhibited within the Capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto."

Objection being made, the rules were suspended—yeas 125, nays 52. And the question being before the house, Mr. Ayer moved to amend it by adding the words "and that the restaurants be forthwith removed from the capitol," which amendment was agreed to almost by acclamation. And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Triplett offered a resolution, which, having undergone several modifications suggested by Messrs. Wise and Adams, was adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, as soon as conveniently may be, if not incompatible with the public interest, the communication to him from our ministers at Berlin and Vienna, subsequent to the last communication sent to this House, on the subject of the trade and commerce between their respective countries and the United States.

On motion of Kennedy, of Maryland, a select committee was ordered to be raised on the petition of certain authors, presented at the last session, praying the passage of an international copyright law.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.—The following facts for the consideration of Congress are furnished in a report, made by a committee at a public meeting in St. Louis, in the nature of a memorial to Congress: The number of steamboats sunk in the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, in the year 1839, was forty; in 1840, forty-one; in 1841, twenty-nine; and in the present year twenty-eight. The aggregate value of these boats and their cargoes was \$3,540,000; and in addition, the repairs of damages by snags, where the boats have not been sunk, has averaged \$400,000 per year. Between the 11th of September and the 13th of October, (less than five weeks,) eight fine boats, with their cargoes, were sunk between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio. The aggregate of the loss by the sinking of these eight boats was \$234,000.

Treaty with the Chippewas.—A treaty has lately been negotiated at La Pointe, Lake Superior, by Robert Stuart, commissioner on the part of the United States Government, and the chiefs and braves of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, by which the lands embracing the mineral region of Lake Superior, in Michigan, have been purchased for the United States. The price stipulated to be paid for them, in annuities, agricultural implements, the support of schools, &c. approximates the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars. The Indians have the privilege of living on the lands until they are wanted by the Government, and they reserve to themselves a tract called the Fond du Lac and Sandy Lake country. The Government had before purchased the mines, and the right of working them, but by the ratification of this treaty it will also acquire a right to the land.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a design for building a new edifice, as contemplated by an act of Congress, for the preservation of charts and scientific instruments; which is also to furnish an ob-

servatory to assist nautical science: The site (selected by the President) is Camp Hill. The edifice, to be of the Ionic order, fifty feet square, with a dome, two wings, eighteen by twenty-five each; and to include also a magnetic observatory like that of Dublin. The contract has been taken by Mr. Bird, under the superintendence of Lieutenant J. M. Gillis, of the Navy.

A Nicely Balanced Town.—In the town of Windsor, (Mass.) the Whigs in 1840 succeeded in electing their candidate for the Legislature by one vote; in 1841 the Democrats succeeded by one vote; and in 1842 the Whigs again have elected their man by one majority. The importance of a single vote is getting to be well understood.

It is stated in a letter from Constantinople that the Shah of Persia has drastically accepted the mediation of England and Russia in the dispute with Turkey, and has appointed ambassadors to the Courts of St. Petersburg and London.

From the Milton Chronicle.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Legislature, that Mr. Saterfield, of Person, has introduced resolutions calling on Congress to refund the fine of \$1000 imposed on Gen. Jackson in 1815, at N. O., the circumstances of which are well known to our readers. We admire Mr. Saterfield's patriotism. But, by his leave, we propose an amendment in these words: "And that Congress repeal the Old Hero to accept the principal and interest without requiring the passage of a resolution censuring with infamy the Judge whose bones have been mangled into dust, and who, in imposing the fine, was bound by the civil law to do so; or otherwise render himself liable to impeachment for perjury; and whose moral and judicial character stood as fair and high above blame as our own Gaston, or any other jurist." We want him to accept this amendment, because if it is not it should be generally known, that the last Whig Congress offered Gen. Jackson every cent that he or his worshipful friends asked for, and that he capriciously refused to accept it because Congress did not at the same time pass a resolution denouncing and branding with infamy and disgrace the Judge who imposed the fine, and that Judge a dead man unable to defend his good name.—We presume there is not a man in New Orleans, no, not in the whole State, acquainted with Judge Hall, whether Whig or Democrat, whose blood would not boil with indignation, at the passage of such a resolution as was sought for by General Jackson; and, in our opinion, had Gen. Jackson gone down to the grave without agitating this matter, he would have left behind him a more praiseworthy name.

We have received the first number of the "EAST ALABAMIAN," a neatly printed Whig paper published in the town of La Fayette, Chambers county, Alabama. It has the Clay Banner unfurled at its head, and will, we have not a doubt, battle gloriously in the good cause. We copy the following from the editor's address to his readers.

Briefly then: we have been a DEMOCRAT, and we are now a WHIG. We used to be as full of "abstractions," as the "Little Expunger" himself. We were a letter-of-the-Constitution man; so afraid of violating that instrument, that we were contented at the mention of a National Bank, and went into spasms at that most horrible word, Tariff. We were about as careful of the Constitution, and as tender of its articles, as the fellow was of his new "inexpensibles," which he was afraid to sit down in, lest he might split a seam, or burst off the straps. Any idea that that sacred charter was intended to be practically useful had never entered into our cranium. It was something awful, holy, mysterious and inaccessible. Well, the Sub-Treasury project was set on foot. That we thought great, glorious, sublime—the very ne plus ultra of human wisdom, and Democratic Statesmanship; and we did verily believe, in the simplicity of our heart, that the great abuses which had universally crept into our Banking institutions, would be corrected, the prostrated energies of the nation would be reanimated; our drooping commerce, languishing agriculture and ruined manufactures—a could be revived. We thought it would prove a "magic spell" to brighten and animate every thing, and every body; and finally, that the "best currency in the world"—gold and silver coin—would glisten in the pockets of every man in the country, as its first, legitimate effect. In common with our whole party, we tossed aloft our beaver, and shouted hoarsely when "the last link was struck" on this "Internal Machine," in anticipation of the glorious results which were to follow its creation. But the whole affair proved to be a lie, a fiction and a sham. It turned out to be a humbug; it is still in virtual existence—a great humbug. Well, the failure of that measure shook our Democracy to the centre, and we began to scrutinize more closely the whole policy of the Party. The more we looked at it, the more liberal it seemed. For the last ten or twelve years it had favored nothing, and done nothing, except squandering the public money, running the nation in debt, inflating the circulation, and then causing it to collapse. It first induced the States to incur foreign liabilities, and then pointed out a "short-hand" method of discharge-

ing them, by repudiation. And from day to day, and month to month, it "equaled" more and more towards "red-emption." It opened the Debitum Act, for, the Lord knows what reason—because it would corrupt the States we believe—and when the act was passed, it taught Alabama, deeply involved in debt as she was and is, and in need of every dollar which she could honestly come by, to pay the interest on her foreign debt, and save herself from political degradation like that of Mississippi—to refuse her share of the fund. The contemplation of all these things, and many more, which we have not time now to refer to, worked a gradual change in our political opinions. We do not recollect the precise moment—the exact point of time—at which we became a Whig. At the last election, however, we were seen to drop a full Whig ticket in the box; and we are now an "out and out" Bank-Whig—and our opponents may add the "British" also, if it so please them. Having said, perhaps, more than we ought on this subject, for the enlightenment of those who have known us as a Democrat, we shall now drop it. And should we at any time have to fight it, it will be to defend ourselves, not by argument, but by precedent. Behind distinguished predecessors and illustrious names, we shall entrench ourselves safely. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Spencer, and the Georgian triumvirate, Calhoun, Cooper and Black, shall all afford us protection; and if necessary, we shall apply to the ex-state Reporter, for a case in point, for our justification.

The first object, the great desideratum, for the attainment of which the people of this Union have to strive, is a sound, equal and firm currency. The National prosperity is dependent upon it. It is the blood of the "body politic" which depends upon it, for health—is it fed by its quality, its insufficiency or superabundance—as much as the animal body is by the quantity and quality of the fluid which runs through its veins and arteries. Every expedient that human wit could devise, has been tried, and has failed, except a National Bank. That succeeded; and while it existed, the country knew a prosperity which it had never known before, has never known since, and will never know again until a similar institution is created. Believing this, we shall advocate such a measure as far as we are able. And we expect to have for our pains, if no other reward, at least "the answer of a good conscience."

In regard to the tariff question, we hold, and shall endeavor to maintain, the doctrine, that the duties imposed for the purpose of raising revenue for an economical government, should be so adjusted as to favor—"protect"—as much as possible, our American Manufactures. For we are a decided believer in the policy which fosters all branches of industry, Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial and Mechanical. And for our life we never could see the principle upon which an exception is always made against the manufacturer; nor how some Southern men who would give direct legislative assistance to some branches, can have the conscience to grudge to him, the small "arbitrary" of "incidental protection."

We believe, further, that our Tariffs should be "countervailing;" that is, that an eye should be kept upon the legislation of other countries, and their policy of excluding our exports from their markets or inviting them to be reciprocated.

The question of the expediency of expunging the Veto Power from the Constitution, or greatly restricting it, will come up for discussion, prominently, during the next Presidential canvass.—Without hesitation, we express our most decided opinion in favor of the restriction. For though we are accustomed to view our Constitution as one of those things which should not be lightly interfered with; yet we think that recent executive acts have shown how dangerous to the liberties of the country, is this great lever in the hand of a single unprincipled individual. Until the commencement of the Tyler administration, it may be said to have been a unified part of our government's machinery; and the very fact of its disuse by our illustrious Presidents, is argument against it. It has lain, too, "a dead letter," in the monarchical Constitution of Great Britain for more than a century—kings even, fearing to exercise a power so vast, and so repugnant to liberty. It is a power which, though apparently only negative in its character, is entirely sufficient to make a despot of a President. It can stop the legislation of the country or mould it to the will of one man—this it has done—and any power sufficient for that purpose, is sufficient to subvert the government. For checking unconstitutional legislation, this is unnecessary, while laws of doubtful constitutionality are referable to a Judicial tribunal, like our Supreme Court, unconnected in their official capacity with the politics of the country, and unlikely to be prejudiced by party considerations. We shall therefore be found fighting against the "one man power" with all our might, and we suspect, too, (though that by no means flatters us,) that we shall have the popular side of the question.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. G. W. Purify, Mr. BRYANT STROWD to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Thomas M. Durham, esq.

In this county, on the 13th instant, by Thomas D. Oldham, esq. Mr. ARCHIBALD M. CAULEY to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Lacy Lloyd.

In this county, on the 13th instant, by Professor Phillips, Mr. JAMES N. CRAIG

to Miss EMELINE, daughter of Samuel Strayhorn, esq.

In Chatham county, on Thursday last, by Joseph Bynum, esq. Mr. THOMAS WORKMAN to Miss CANDICE STRAYHORN.

## Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 23d inst. of scarletina, GEORGE WASHINGTON, infant son of George and Billa Jordan.

## THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, December 19.	
Cotton,	61 a 75
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 00 a 2 50
Leaf,	2 50 a 3 50
Old Leaf and Lugs,	52 50 a 5 50
Wheat—Red 70 to 75, White 75 to 80	
Fayetteville, December 14.	
Flour,	4 00 a 4 25
Salt—(sack),	2 50
(bushel),	50 a 60
Cotton,	6 a 6 1/2
Beeswax,	27 a 28

## Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER	Sun	Mun	after
22 Friday	7 13 4 47		
23 Saturday	7 13 4 47		
24 Sunday	7 13 4 47		
25 Monday	7 13 4 47		
26 Tuesday	7 13 4 47		
27 Wednesday	7 12 4 48		
28 Thursday	7 12 4 48		

## United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.  
Notice to show cause against Petition of James Turner, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

William Burton, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

John Cane, of Orange county, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

John Burton, of Orange county, Laborer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court.  
H. H. POTTER,  
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.  
December 13.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE  
a fresh supply of LARD  
AND TALLOW.  
WANTED, Flax Seed, Beeswax, and Tallow.  
MICKLE & NORWOOD,  
November 23.

HILLSBOROUGH  
FEMALE SCHOOL.  
The Spring Session of Mrs. M. H. H. WELLS' School will commence on the 5th of January.  
A few pupils will be received as boarders in our family, at \$10 per month, including all expenses.

TERMS, (IN ADVANCE.)  
Tuition, per session, \$17 50  
Music, 25 00  
Use of Piano, 5 00  
French, 10 00  
Drawing and Painting, 10 00  
REFERENCES.  
Hon. F. Nash, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, John W. Norwood, Esq. Dr. James Webb, Hillsborough; Giles Mebane, Esq. Orange county; Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh; Rev. D. Newton, Newbern; Rev. T. Owen, Wilmington.  
December 13.

Negro for Sale.  
WILL be sold at the court house in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 23d inst. Negro B. D. the property of William C. Davis. Terms Cash.  
JOHN B. LEATHERS,  
Agent for Wm. C. Davis.  
December 16.

Negroes to Hire.  
THE Negroes belonging to the heirs of Asa Miller, deceased, will be hired out for the ensuing year, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 23d inst.  
JAMES JACKSON, Jr. Guardian.  
December 13.

## United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.  
Notice to show cause against Petition of Green A. Mangum, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

John Bowlin, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court.  
H. H. POTTER,  
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.  
November 23.

## Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor of NANCY MOORE, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
W. F. STRAYHORN, Ex'r.  
December 6.

## Negroes for Sale.

DURANT to an order of Court, will be sold, on Wednesday the 23d inst. at the court house in Hillsborough, a variety of twelve months, six NEGROES belonging to the estate of John Moo, deceased. Bond and approved security will be required.  
W. F. STRAYHORN, Ex'r.  
December 6.



## United States District Court of North Carolina.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of Archibald G. McIlwaine, Wm. Brown, and Thomas Smith, of Petersburg, Virginia, Merchants, and William Van Arsdale, Cornelius I. Caldwell, and James M. Wainwright, of New York City, Merchants, creditors of Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina, that he said Stephen Moore be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,  
H. H. POTTER,  
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

## United States District Court of North Carolina.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of Paul, McIlwaine and Company, Merchants, and copartners in trade, of the town of Petersburg, Virginia, creditors of Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, Orange county, that the said Stephen Moore be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,  
H. H. POTTER,  
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

## Hillsborough House.

THE Subscriber having purchased the house and lot in Hillsborough, well known as Fiddie's old stand, lately occupied by Thomas D. Crane, sign Hillsborough House, takes this method to inform the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate travellers, and drovers of all kinds, as he has good stalls, and lots with water in them. As this house is very near the Court House, it would be very convenient for Jurors, and others who have business in court. My table shall be furnished with good food, and plenty of good provender. My bill also shall be furnished with good spirits, and is entirely separate from the house. I hope, therefore, to give full satisfaction to all who may please to favour me with their custom. Owing to the hardness of the times, my charges shall be very low.

A few regular boarders can also be accommodated.

I intend to keep on hand Flour, Corn Meal, Tobacco, &c. which I will sell low for cash.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr.  
December 7.

## Notice.

ALL persons whom it may concern, are hereby notified, that I have given freedom to my son ENOCH REAVES COL. INS, and he is authorized to receive the benefit of his own labor, and to make contracts for himself, and to do all other things as full and free a man as if he had arrived at the full age of twenty.

BADLEY COLLINS.  
December 9.

## Land and Negroes FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree and order of the United States District Court for the district of N. Carolina, in Bankruptcy, directed to me as Assignee for the county of Orange, I shall, on Saturday the 24th day of this month, at the residence of Matthew McCaul, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the rights and claims, both legal and equitable, of said McCaul to the following property, to wit:

The tract of Land on which he now resides, adjoining the lands of I. W. Nunn and others, containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

Also one other tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Merritt, Hanson Coulter, deceased, and others, containing by estimation one hundred and sixty acres.

Also all his rights and claims, both legal and equitable, to five NEGROES, namely Abram, Patsy and her issue, Ben, Isaac and Sarah.

WALTER A. NORWOOD,  
Assignee in Bankruptcy for Orange County.

December 9.

## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Robert Woody for certain purposes therein named, I shall, for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th instant, (December), at the Court House of the County of Orange, Ten Shares of Stock of one hundred dollars each, in said Factory.

Also, on Friday the 30th, at the residence of the said Robert Woody, in the county of Chatham, I shall sell, as before mentioned, all the real and personal estate named in said trust, consisting of the tract of Land on which the said Woody now lives, containing about four hundred acres; eight head of Horses, sixteen head of Cattle, (part of which are improved Ayreshire breed), Sheep, Hogs (part of which are Berkshire), three excellent Wagons and Gear, one Wheat Fan, one Green's Straw Cutting Machine; also Farming Tools, and Household and Kitchen Furniture of various kinds. Terms made known on the day of sale, and the sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN STAFFORD, Trustee.

December 6.

## Negroes to Hire.

THE Negroes belonging to Anne Davis will be hired out on the 28th of December. Persons who have them hired will deliver them to me on that day, at 12 o'clock, at the store of James Webb, Jr. & Co. in Hillsborough.

JAMES WEBB,  
For WILLIAM CAIN.

December 2.

## Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR begs leave to inform the public generally, that she has just received a handsome assortment of articles in her line; among which, she would particularly mention, is some excellent Pine Apple and other Cheese, and several barrels of Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The public are invited to give her a call.

November 9.

## United States District Court of North Carolina.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of Samuel R. Woods, of Orange county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

David B. Cozart, of Orange county, Shoemaker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

Edward W. Garrett, of Orange county, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

William Weaver, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,  
H. H. POTTER,  
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

## Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the estate of COL. WILLIAM SHAW, deceased, at November term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of a recovery.

HENDERSON CRAWFORD, Adm'r.  
GEORGE HURDLE, Adm'r.

December 7.

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE Spring Session will begin on the 5th of January.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.

Mathematical do. H. W. HUGHES.

English do. (in a separate building.) JOHN BURDELL.

November 30.

THE Raleigh Register and Standard Newbern Spectator, Edenton Sentinel, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, Salisbury Watchman, and Danville Reporter, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

By contract with the Commissioners, the printers of the town can send their sons to the English School at reduced prices. As the Principal does not share in the profits, he must insist on prompt payment, in case, or notes bearing interest.

## Negroes to Hire.

WHITE Negroes belonging to the estate of Sarah Freeman, will be hired out for the ensuing year, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on Monday the 2d day of January next.

Also at the same time some Household Furniture will be offered for sale.

JOHN NEWLIN, Ex'r.

November 30.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE

## North Carolina Literary Record.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, in the city of Raleigh, a magazine with the above title. It will be printed in monthly numbers, on forty octavo pages of good paper, with new and elegant type and a neat cover, for Two DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

It is designed to be a publication of general interest, containing biographical sketches of the illustrious natives of North Carolina; historical papers, embracing particularly REMINISCENCES by the present aged public men; and scientific articles. This magazine will cherish the purely literary, and its pages will be graced with poetical contributions. A prominent place will be given to the interests of the Common School system of education in our state. A Review department will be added, which will present notices of new publications; and it is designed that the work shall have a monthly CHRONICLE of literary intelligence.

The subscriber feels safe in making the above statements, because he has the promise of assistance from several distinguished gentlemen in the State, in whose acquirements the public has all confidence. He desires to make it a periodical which shall compare well with any Southern magazine, ornament the table of the literary man, and be a welcome visitor to any family in the state. It will be seen that the subscription is unusually low.

Four Hundred and Eighty octavo Pages for Two Dollars!!!

The work is put at this price that its circulation may be the greater; but it will be at once perceived that the publisher cannot risk a commencement until a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to cover expenses.

As soon as five hundred responsible subscribers shall be secured, the first number will be issued, at which time the payment for the first volume will be considered in advance. When subscribers receive that number they will forward the amount of their subscription immediately, and will take the publication of that number as a guarantee that the magazine will be issued for at least one year. This arrangement will secure both parties.

Who can doubt that North Carolina needs such a magazine? Who can doubt whether there be not more than sufficient talent at leisure in our state to fill its pages with profitable and entertaining matter? Who will not risk two dollars on an experiment as well worth making? We shall listen for a reply, and expect a hearty response. Let no one wait to see how it will appear, for such a course may prevent the publication entirely; but let every one friendly to the work try it for A YEAR, and then, if it be not worth taking, let him abandon it.

We want the names of all who will subscribe, by the first of January next, or earlier, if practicable. Postmasters, every where, will no doubt take pleasure in forwarding them, as they are authorized to do, free of postage.

Editors who will give this prospectus an insertion, and send the paper, marked with ink, to the Raleigh Star, shall receive a copy of the work one year.

Postmasters and others, who will become responsible for the subscription shall, likewise, receive a copy for one year.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 14.

## Groceries! Groceries!

### At A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including  
Sugar, Rio, Java, &c.  
Best Brown Sugar  
Havana Sugar  
Best Loaf and Crushed  
Sugar  
Molasses  
Raisins  
Best Green Tea  
"Black"  
Herring  
Salt  
Bar Iron, assorted  
Steel  
Hoop Iron  
Sheet  
Rice  
Cut Nails, assorted  
Mould-boards  
Castings  
Weeding Hoes  
Spades and Shovels  
Manure Forks  
Polished Trace Chains  
Best Chewing Tobacco  
Spanish Cigars  
Tupentine Soap  
Tallow Candles  
Sperm  
Spanish Indigo  
Madder  
White Lead, in kegs  
Dry White Lead  
"Red Lead"  
Black Pepper  
Ground & Race Ginger  
Cloves  
Mace  
Camphor  
Putty  
Salt Petre  
Alum  
Epsom Salts  
Glauber Salts  
Copperas  
Ground Log Wood  
Lamp Black  
Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, and Flax Seed, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5.

## Watches and Jewellery.

EMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a new assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of:  
Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,  
Gold guard and fob Keys,  
Fine Gold Rings,  
Breast Pins and Earrings,  
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,  
Silver Thumb-rings,  
Gold Hearts and Crosses,  
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages.  
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,  
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,  
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,  
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,  
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,  
Gold Shirt Buttons,  
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,  
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,  
Gold Barrel Lockets,  
Coral, Gilt Lockets.

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4.

## JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

a fresh supply of LARD.

WANTED, Flax Seed, Beeswax, and Tallow.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

November 23.

## Leather, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand the following articles, which will be sold for cash only:

Best Philadelphia Calf Skin,  
Morocco, for Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Seal Skins,  
Lining Skins,  
Binding Skins,  
Shoe Throat,  
Boat Webbing,  
Boat Cord and Sprigs.

I have also an assortment of Skives, an article for hat-makers.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9.

## United States District Court of North Carolina.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petitions of the following Petitioners for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January, 1843, to wit:

ORANGE COUNTY.

Alfred Waddell, farmer,

Russell James, farmer,

John Horner, farmer,

General Baker, wheelwright,

William R. Hopkins, farmer,

James Nuttall, iron-keeper,

William Steel, farmer,

William Lloyd, farmer,

Joseph J. Woodrow, tailor,

William Lackey, farmer,

Charles M. Latimer, late merchant,

Joseph L. Moring,

John M. Mason, tinner,

William Durham, farmer,

Thomas Riley, laborer,

Solomon Fuller, saddler,

James M. Watson, saddler,

James A. Morgan, farmer.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. D. C.

November 4.

## 2,500 pair of

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

OF his own make and of Northern manufacture, comprising a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are offered for sale on very accommodating terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Those from the North, mostly of this Fall's purchase, were selected by himself with great care.

I have also received the most superior and extensive assortment of materials for manufacturing that has, perhaps, ever been brought to this market, and believe I am prepared to do work that will not be inferior to any done in the state. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, and give him a trial.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the first of January, by cash or by note—the first most desirable. It is disposed to extend all persons indebted, but money must be had to enable him to carry on his business.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9.

## To Rabbit Hunters.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase between three and five thousand RABBIT SKINS, to be taken during the present season. A reasonable price in cash or hats will be given in exchange for the same.

CHARLES S. WARREN.

November 9.

## The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phlox Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolute astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phlox Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and bilious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Constipation, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal.) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous membranes; pimples, stings of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEART Agent.

August 29.

## Just Published,

AND For Sale at Mr. Lynch's Jewellery Shop and at Dr. A. Park's establishment, "A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of EDWARD C. BOLING, with a full account of his remarkable case of Bigamy," &c. Price 25 cents.

October 26.

## Piano Forte & Music STORE.

Petersburg, Va.

GHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufactured by man. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of Musical Instruments of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Musical Instruments to the Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 15.

## Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,

Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,

Trunks, (both wood and iron frames),

Carriage, Sulkey, Drovers', and Wagon Whips,

Collars of all kinds,

Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the patron, and earnestly request the favor of a trial; and, in return, request the favor of a trial; and, in return, request the favor of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5.

## The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Christian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17.

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

## Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

July 25.

## For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty-five of which are now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Mill-race and Saw Mill, and the neighborhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincoln, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, Agent.

August 5.

## Disease a Unit.

It is a unit of the blood the only cure.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty powers which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER. This principle governs the human body. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills attract all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are coarctive—the most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of the blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. are all produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually cleanse the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, febrileness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant complaints are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Great, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to produce impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will at once be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth's Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fever, even spotted fever, and every evil kind, are propagated only by those who blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth's Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the impurities of the blood, which are brought up by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and no removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth's Pills are not used, the impurities of the blood pass into the system, and soon find their way to the next part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation. When mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth's Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It will be well to keep those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its power of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon